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FOR PRESIDENT
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
CITY OF EVANSVILLE:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1848.

We expected to be able to lay the Governor's Message before our readers to-day, but last night's mail brought nothing in the shape of such a document. We have done our best to keep alive something like an excitement in relation to this matter, but we fear that it has all died away, and we hardly know whether it will pay to lumber our columns with it, should it ever come to land. We are serious when we say this.

MR. POLK AND SANTA ANNA.—In the House of Representatives on the 4th inst., Mr. Goggin offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of all correspondence between this Government and our officers of the army and navy, and with Santa Anna, in relation to his return to Mexico, in 1846. The resolution was passed by the overwhelming vote of 145 to 15. So we are to have the history of that "pass," after all the attempts to keep the matter dark. Prentice says the President must now put in his answer, and both answer and answer will have to go through a terrible ordeal. All his official power cannot give him a safe "pass" through it.

MORE TROUBLE FOR MR. POLK.—It will be recollected that the bill for the payment of claims for French spoils, which passed the last Congress, was vetoed by the President. The money was wanted to carry on the war with Mexico, and the "unconstitutional" President at once showed aside those who had for years been applicants to Government for justice, to bestow the money on his friend Santa Anna. We are glad to learn that the Representatives of the House of Representatives, by a vote of four to two, have instructed the Honorable Truman Smith, chairman of the Committee, to report a bill appropriating five millions of dollars for the payment of claims for French spoils, the money to be paid in five per cent. stock.

The bill, we learn, is similar to the act of the previous Congress vetoed by Mr. Polk, and that a very large majority of the House are in favor of it, and also that it will certainly pass the Senate. It is placed early upon the calendar, and will, therefore, under the new rules, be acted upon at an early day.

The bill has been reported and referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Henry Clay arrived in Washington City on Monday last, and was received by the Mayor, and a large crowd of friends. Great enthusiasm was manifested by his reception. Mr. Clay having been conducted to the United States Hotel, he addressed the crowd in a brief but eloquent speech.

The Court Martial, in the case of Lieut. Fremont, refused to answer Fremont's interrogations whether Gen. Kearny was the author of certain questions offered to the Court. Col. Benton used some very denunciatory language in speaking of Gen. Kearny: The Court was at times much engaged in consultation, and the witness room was ordered, frequently, to be cleared.

MR. POLK—IMPEACHMENT.—We published a few days ago the resolution passed by the House of Representatives declaring that the war with Mexico was "UNNECESSARILY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALLY begun by the President of the United States," and it would seem to us that the House is now bound by every obligation of truth and justice to impeach Mr. Polk or what they have declared he has done. A correspondent of the National Whig well says:—"There is no other alternative left but that according to our view of the question, unless it be to settle down in a tacit approval of the high crime which they have charged him with. If there was ever a case that called for a course of action such as here, pointed out to the Representatives of the people, and which their vote of yesterday has impressed upon the public records as a *Truth*, it is the act of the President in plunging our country into this war, in violation of every obligation of duty, sacred and secular, which the Constitution has imposed upon our public men. When we look at the awful consequences that have followed the iniquitous act of Mr. Polk, the lives that have been sacrificed on the field of battle, those lost in various other ways, by sickness, murders, and assassinations, the vast expenditure of the public money to foster frauds on the government, for thieftaken, perhaps, of those who brought the war about, can there, we ask ever be a case equivoal to that, could justify an impeachment of thuglity party? No, not one. And if the Representatives of the people permit this man, Poll to escape "unwhipped of justice" now, then, faked, we may expect that nothing would be even with him or his successors, were e or they to set up a monarchy to rule us.

WE learned that the family of Mr. Terry in this place, numbering some half a dozen persons, are suffering dreadfully from the effects of poison, believed to have been taken in coffee. We hear they are some better this morning, but still suffering. A number of our medical men are in attendance. We did not learn whether it is thieftaken of accident or design.

"Mustangs," the correspondent of the Delta, says the greatest curiosity which has visited the city of Mexico is Col. Jack Hays and his regiment of Texan Rangers, with their old fashioned "maple-stocked" rifles lying across their saddles, the butts of two large pistols sticking out of their holsters, and a pair of Colt's six-shooters belted around their waists—making only fifteen shots to the man. They were the observed of all observers, and excited as much lively interest as if President Polk and the American Congress had suddenly set themselves down in front of the Palace to organize and regulate the government and laws of the people of that benighted land—crowds of men flocked to see them, (however always keeping respectful distance,) and women affrighted, rushed from the balconies into the houses. Mustang says: "There are only five hundred men in the regiment, and summing them all up they have only got 7500 shots, which it will take them at least from eight to ten minutes to fire into the ranks of the enemy, when they are at a charge. But they have got a name and I am beginning to believe there is something in a name. The Mexicans believe them to be a sort of semi-civilized, half-man, half-devil, with a slight mixture of the lion and snapping-turtle, and have a more holy horror of them than they have of the evil saint himself. And do not be surprised when I tell you that I have several times been asked by some of the inhabitants, if the Texans will be allowed to go out into the streets without a guard over them. It is really surprising that men with such a reputation should be among the very best disciplined troops in our army, and not disposed to commit outrages, or create disturbance in any way. But the greasers must not interfere with them, as was illustrated this evening. About an hour ago some of them were quietly passing through one of the streets when a crowd of looters gathered around them and commenced throwing stones—the result of which was, that in a very few minutes there were ten dead Mexicans lying in the street, and two men, badly wounded, taken to the guard-house.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamboat *Blue Ridge* exploded a few miles below Gallipoli, killing, scalding and drowning twenty or thirty persons. Mr. Guibert, of Louisville, who was a passenger on the ill-fated boat at the time of the accident, in a letter to the editor of the Louisville Courier states that, there were, in all, seventy persons on the *Blue Ridge*.—After the hull sunk, the cabin floated eighteen miles. The passengers were taken off by the yawl, and were kindly taken care off by persons residing in the neighborhood, who, as far as they could, provided them with clothing.—Of eight ladies on board, only one was lost.—The 2d Pilot, who was sleeping in his room, was thrown ashore, a distance of more than an hundred yards, and was slightly injured. Jas. Summers, 2d Clerk, was thrown into the river, and swam ashore entirely uninjured. Some reached shore with the assistance of their life preservers. Great praise is awarded to the citizens of Gallipoli and several of the officers and passengers of the boat for their noble exertions to aid the sufferers. Mr. Guibert is especially grateful to Mr. Ham Hay, who was the means of saving his (Mr. G's) life as well as the lives of several others.

Here follows a list of the saved, killed, missing and wounded, which we annex:—
Killed, Wounded, and Missing.—Mr. Overhiner missing.
Wm. F. Whitaker, Kanawha—Dead—blown ashore.
R. Turner, 1st Pilot—badly hurt.
An old lady, mother-in-law of Mr. Stewart, drowned in the cabin.
A. Brulon, Cincinnati—missing supposed to have fallen in the wreck.
F. J. Sanus, Gallipolis—missing.
G. Beard, bar-keeper, Gallipolis—scalded; since dead.
Jos. Miller, Mason Co., Va.—missing.
Captain Summers, Gallipolis—slightly injured.
Albert Summers, watchman—badly scalded.
P. Wright, Kanawha—badly hurt.
John Bayne, mate—slightly scalded and bruised.
J. Carr, deck-hand—badly scalded—not expected to live.
P. Carpenter—missing.
D. Smith, Gallipolis—badly scalded and leg broken.
F. Scott, fireman—missing.
D. Page, colored man, badly hurt.
Dabney, colored man, Steward—badly hurt.
Mr. Guibert also states that there were fifteen deck passengers, whose fate was unknown.—He thinks he met with six of them on the morning after the accident.

GUTTA PERCHA.—We published on Thursday account of a newly discovered substance styled *gutta percha*, which is said to be far superior to India-rubber, and applicable to all purposes. Mr. Day, the great India-rubber dealer residing in Courtland street, New York, is about going into the manufacture of it on an extensive scale. From the N. Y. Commercial of the 31st, we learn that—
Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the ship *Talbot* for Singapore, is Mr. A. D. Wycoff, who has been sent out by Mr. Horace H. Day to reside in the Indian Archipelago mainly for the purpose of instructing the natives in gathering and preparing for shipping the new substance recently discovered, called *gutta percha*, or vegetable leather, which is believed by him to be far superior to leather, India-rubber, or any similar substance now in use. His enterprise contains within itself the seeds of its own reward. Mr. Wycoff goes provided with boilers and all the necessary appliances.

AYES AND NOES ON THE ADJOURNMENT.—As several of our readers have expressed a desire to see the Ayes and Noes in the House on the resolutions proposing to adjourn the Legislature, on account of the existence of the small pox in Indianapolis, we give them below. We have already published the vote in the Senate.

The original resolution proposed to adjourn until the 2nd Monday in January, allow members the usual mileage, &c. Several amendments were proposed and voted down.

Mr. Dinnuh then moved to strike out so much of the resolution as allowed members to charge mileage, which motion was rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Carr, Coble, Cole, Dobson, Dyer, Dunham, Frazier, Gooding, Gordon, Graham, Hunt, Jones of B., Jones of S., Kennard, Lane, Little, Major, May, McConnell, Miller, McCormick, Neff, Nimmons, Orton, Richmond, Roache, Short, Stone, Sullivan, Thompson of C., Trimble, Williams of K., Williams of M., Winstandley, Wolfe, Mr. Speaker.—37.

Noes—Albin, Armstrong, Baldwin, Blackstone, Blythe, Bowling, Brown, Bryant, Campbell, Chambers, Coffin, Coffin, Colp, Commons, Covington, Danner, Davis, DeBuler, Dimmett, Dole, Dougherty, Ford, Fuller, Goodman, Hamilton, Hankins, Harding, Harvey, Hetfield, Holden, Huddleston, Hull, Keiser, Litchberger, Line, Lockwood, Lowe, McDonald, A., McDonald, of L., McKinsie, Merdick, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Norris, Orr, Parker, Prather, Robinson, Rolon, Sackett, Shryock, Slater, Stanton, Swihart, Terry, Thompson of G., Tinbrook, Widney.—59.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the resolutions, which was as follows:

Ayes—Armstrong, Blackstone, Blythe, Bowling, Campbell, Chambers, Coble, Coffin, Colp, Commons, Covington, Danner, Davis, DeBuler, Dimmett, Dole, Doyle, Fuller, Gordon, Hankins, Harding, Harvey, Hetfield, Holden, Jones of S., Lane, Line, Little, Lockwood, Lowe, McConnell, McCormick, McKinsie, Meredith, Neal, Norris, Parker, Prather, Roache, Robinson, Sackett, Shryock, Stanton, Stone, Swihart, Thompson of C., Tinbrook, Williams of K., Wolfe.—50.

Noes—Albin, Armstrong, Baldwin, Blackstone, Blythe, Bowling, Brown, Bryant, Campbell, Chambers, Coffin, Colp, Commons, Covington, Danner, Davis, DeBuler, Dimmett, Dole, Dougherty, Ford, Fuller, Goodman, Hamilton, Hankins, Harding, Harvey, Hetfield, Holden, Huddleston, Hull, Keiser, Kennard, Kinney, Litchberger, Major, May, McDonald of A., McDonald of L., Miller, Mills, Morrison, Nimmons, Orr, Orton, Richmond, Rolon, Short, Slater, Sneller, Sullivan, Terry, Thompson of G., Trimble, Winstandley, Mr. Speaker.—11.

At the great meeting at the New York Tabernacle on the evening of the 20th Hon. Caleb B. Smith, M. C. from Indiana, made a powerful speech, from which we take the following extracts:

"The President, in his Message, repudiates the prosecution of the war for purposes of conquest. He desires to prosecute it for indemnity. Mexico owes our merchants about \$3,000,000, as the President has estimated it. We have been engaged in this war two years, expended \$100,000,000, and sacrificed thousands of valuable lives to recover indemnity for \$3,000,000; and now, after all this sacrifice, the prospect of indemnity is as far removed as ever. This prosecution of the war for indemnity is the most contemptible humbug that was ever attempted to be palmed off upon the people. Indemnity had nothing to do with the commencement of this war, or its prosecution, and it presents no reason why it should not be brought to a speedy close. It will not stand in the way of peace one moment. Mexico would expend more in one month in defending herself against our arms, than all these indemnities. But again, the advocates for continuing the war tell you the honor of the country is at stake. In what does the honor of the country consist? The highest honor of a country consists in doing right. (Great cheering.)

"We can expect to exalt itself in the eyes of the civilized world, which is stamped with fraud and injustice. But the President tells you, in his last Message, that we must have California and New Mexico, and that we must prosecute the war vigorously till Mexico yields on our terms. Now this is the using for which the war is prosecuted, disguise it as they may; and it will be prosecuted for no other object till the strong arm of the people shall interpose between the President and his further prosecution. (Cheers.) Let us look at this for one moment. Suppose we could get one million of the bank amount to over a million two hundred and sixty dollars in circulation. Making an excess of specie over circulation of five hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

The short business paper and exchange in the bank of the bank amount to over a million five hundred thousand dollars against a little over two million of deposits. So little effect had the run in weakening the bank amongst our business men, that during the day the deposits amounted to near two hundred thousand dollars more than the specie taken from its vaults.

The excitement seems to have been got up in gross error or through mischievous motives and scarcely lasted during the ordinary business hours of the day. As to the parties who exchanged their notes for coin, they had a perfect right to do so, and the bank will cheerfully redeem its circulation in the hands of those who would rather have the specie. Indeed it is better that any persons troubled with doubts as to the solvency of the bank should relieve their mind, so far as the cash can do it, at once.—We have got to say to those who think there is no need of excitement or confusion, the coin is ready for those who would prefer it to the notes of the corporation.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 9 A.M.
SENATE.

Several petitions were presented from Maine and Massachusetts; protesting against the present war, and praying for its speedy termination.

Hon. A. H. Sevier, of Arkansas, reported a bill providing for the settlement of old Mexican claims, as the Government was not responsible, for them.

A bill for refunding certain monies to the State of Wisconsin, was passed.

Mr. Dickinson's resolutions were then called up. Mr. Dickinson argued, in support of his resolutions, that territory must be acquired from Mexico as indemnity to our country for the present war, &c. That to territorial legislation, to be the control of slavery, was rapidly increasing in population and our interests fully authorized the acquisition of more territory. Slavery must finally end by its own self-destruction, as the slave possesses neither patriotism nor intelligence. By leaving Mexico alone, it will become a prey to her dissensions, and to withdraw our troops would be abandoning our conquest. Such a course will not necessarily bring about annexation. We ought to have it in our power to suggest terms, at least, as to the provisions of a treaty.

Mr. Yates offered an amendment, recommending that the control of slavery be subjected to the will of the people at large.

Mr. Hale proposed, as a substitute for the whole subject, that slavery be prohibited.

The further considerations of the resolutions was laid over.

The ten-journal bill was called up.

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BANK EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 7th, that quite a stir was made in that city on the day previous, by a report that the Canal Bank had stopped payment. The story flew like fire on a prairie, and in less than no time there was a perfect rush of note-holders to the Bank demanding specie. The *Picayune* of the 7th gives the following account of the affair:

The small holders of notes commenced their demands for specie; and as soon thereafter as the officers of the bank ascertained that there was some excitement in the public mind in relation to its circulation, notices were struck up at the entrance to the bank, that its doors would be kept open till dark, or later, to accommodate all persons desirous of changing their bills for specie. The hall of the bank was crowded with bill holders and speculators till near 3 o'clock, at which time the demand slackened, and, about an hour afterwards, the excitement died away. During the day the bank not only redeemed its notes in gold and silver, but the notes of all the city banks that were presented. The paying tellers were reinforced by other officers in order to despatch business, and no delay was experienced by any of the holders. As fast as they came they were accommodated. At 5 o'clock the bank had exchanged specie for notes to the amount of about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.—The bank was open up to that hour, but for an hour before no demand had been made for coin. How the "run" was brought about no one knows, but at daylight in the morning it was reported at the market places that the bank had stopped.

The bank had in specie, on yesterday, one million eight hundred and seventy-seven thousand and seven hundred and seventy dollars, and one million two hundred and sixty dollars in circulation. Making an excess of specie over circulation of five hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

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From the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 7th inst.

LATER FROM MEXICO.
The steamer *Eleanor*, Capt. Jones, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence the 29th ult. She was in company with the bark St. Mary and the schooner Robert Mills, both for this port. The U. S. transport steamer *Washington* was to sail on the same day.

From the Free American we learn that Capt. Fairchild, of the Louisiana mounted volunteers returned from the city of Mexico on the 26th ult. having left the capital on the 18th—four days later than our previous advice. We extract freely from the Free American's selections from the papers brought down by Capt. Fairchild; we have not yet received any letters by this arrival.

The following orders, by Gen. Scott, require no explanation from us:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 376.
1. This army is about to spread itself over and to occupy the Republic of Mexico, until the latter shall sue for peace in terms acceptable to the Government of the United States.

On the occupation of the principal cities, or points in any state, the payment to the Federal Government of this Republic of all taxes or dues, of whatever name or kind, heretofore due in the year 1844—payable to or collected by that Government, is absolutely prohibited; but the proper civil authorities for the support of the Army of Occupation.

2. The State and Federal district of Mexico being already so occupied, as well as the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla and Tamaulipas, the usual taxes, heretofore contributed by the same to the Federal Government, will be considered as due and payable to this army from the beginning of the present month, and will be demanded of the civil authorities of the said State District, under rules and penalties which shall be duly announced and enforced.

3. Other States of the Republic, as the California, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon, &c., &c., already occupied by the forces of the U. States, though not under the immediate orders of the general-in-chief, will be considered as under the protection of the U. States, and the proper civil authorities for the support of the Army of Occupation.

4. The internal taxes or dues referred to are: 1, direct taxes; 2, duties on the production of gold and silver; 3, melting and assaying dues; 4, the tobacco tax; 5, the tax on stamped paper; 6, the rent on the manufacture of playing cards; and 7, the rent of post offices.

5. The rent of national lotteries is abolished—lotteries being hereby prohibited.

6. Import and export duties at the ports of the Republic will remain as fixed by the Government of the United States, except that the exportation of gold and silver in bars or ingots (*plata y oro en pasta*) is prohibited until the further instructions of the Government on the subject.

7. All imported articles, goods or commodities which have once paid, or given sufficient security for the payment of duties to the United States at any port of entry of the Republic, shall not again be burdened with any tax or duty in any port of this Republic occupied by the forces of the U. States.

8. The levying duties on the transit of animals, goods or commodities, whether of foreign or domestic growth from one State of this Republic to another, or on entering or leaving the gate of any city within the Republic, will be from any other by the beginning of the ensuing year, be prohibited, and the United States forces may have the power to enforce the prohibition. Other and equitable means, to moderate extent, must be resorted to by the State and city authorities, for the necessary support of their respective Governments.

9. The levying duties on the transit of stamped paper, will be placed for three, six, or twelve months, under contract with the highest bidders, respectively, for the several States; the State and Federal District of Mexico being considered as one. Accordingly, offers or bids for those rates, within each State, and any other, are invited. They will be sent in as early as possible, sealed, to the head-quarters of Commanders of Departments, except for the Federal District and State of Mexico. For the two latter, the offers or bids will be addressed to the general-in-chief.

10. Further details for the execution of the foregoing system of government and revenue will soon be given in general orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

The Free American tells us that Col. Miles was about to leave Vera Cruz to join his regiment. He has been entertained in Vera Cruz at a sumptuous supper by the citizens, and other demonstrations made there to mark the kind regard in which he is held by all classes.

The following items are from the Free American. Some of the army orders we copy as curiosities, rather than for the information contained in them:

The American star, dated Mexico, 17th Dec. contains, in its column of removal of troops from that city, the following item:—"We understand Col. Riley's brigade, consisting of 2d Artillery, and 2d, 4th, and 5th Infantry, and the Voltiguers, will move this morning for Tacubaya, where they are to be stationed for the present. They have this city destined for distant places."

The American Star of the 16th inst. contains the following:

A letter in the Monitor of yesterday, dated at Queretaro, on Monday, states that the present Congress will not come together again, several Deputies having left and others being about to leave. It adds that the new Deputies and Senators would soon be in this city, many of them being already on the road.

The government is silently taking all necessary measures for suppressing the intrigues of the monarchists. In consequence of the governors not having fulfilled